

# FISCAL NOTE

**Bill #:** SB0199

**Title:** Mandatory education for youth in detention centers

**Primary**

**Sponsor:** Chris Christiaens

**Status:** House 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sponsor signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dave Lewis, Budget Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Fiscal Summary

	<b><u>FY2000 Difference</u></b>	<b><u>FY2001 Difference</u></b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>Revenue:</b>		
General Fund	(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)
<b>Net Impact on General Fund Balance:</b>	<b>(\$100,000)</b>	<b>(\$100,000)</b>

<b><u>Yes</u></b>	<b><u>No</u></b>		<b><u>Yes</u></b>	<b><u>No</u></b>	
	X	Significant Local Gov. Impact	X		Technical Concerns
	X	Included in the Executive Budget		X	Significant Long-Term Impacts

## Fiscal Analysis

### ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Youth detention facilities in the state are in the process of expanding their bed capacities. By the summer of 1999, there will be a total of 76 beds located in the following communities:

Great Falls	20 beds
Billings	24
Kalispell	12
Hamilton	4
Troy	4
Missoula	2
Butte	4
Havre	6

2. Missoula County will be opening a detention center in October 1999. The facility is expected to add 20 beds.
3. A youth held in a detention center for more than 9 consecutive days will generate funding at the rate of \$20/day for every day that the youth is detained. The youth detention centers will be reimbursed by the county treasurer for educational services in the year following the year that the services are provided.
4. The average daily population for FY2000 will be 91 youth (Missoula facility open for 75% of the year). The average daily population in FY2001 will be 96 youth. Detention centers are required (under their licensing agreements with the Department of Corrections) to provide educational services to a youth after 10 days of detention.
5. The youth detention facilities in the state have a capacity of 33,215 youth detention days (91 beds x 365 days). If 15 percent of the youth detention days are provided to youth who are detained for more than 9 days, the \$100,000 annual appropriation will be depleted.  $(33,215 \times .15 \times \$20/\text{day} = \$97,645)$
6. The county treasurer will deduct the cost of the educational services from the county equalization fund prior to remittance of county equalization monies to the state. State collections from the remittance of county equalization funds will be reduced as a result.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	<u>FY2000</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY2001</u> <u>Difference</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>	\$0	\$0
<u>Funding:</u>	\$0	\$0
<u>Revenues:</u>		
General Fund (01)	(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)
<u>Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Expenditure):</u>		
General Fund (01)	(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)

TECHNICAL NOTES:

1. In Section 8 (2)(b), the bill states “the amount calculated must be transmitted to the county treasurer...” It should say “the calculation must be sent” to the county treasurer by November 1 since the intent of the legislation in Section 8 (2)(c ) is to have the payment made by December 1.
2. It is unclear who at the state level would be responsible for limiting deductions from the county equalization fund to \$100,000. If the total cost among all counties exceeds \$100,000, then the bill indicates the deductions will be prorated to limit the total to \$100,000. Counties would not know how much to reduce their deduction from the county equalization fund, unless someone at the state level tells them how much the payments would be prorated.